BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month, $1 50 | Daily Paper, 3 months, $4 00
" " 2 " 3 00 | " " 6 " 6 00
Year.....10 00

No paper will not be sent to new subscribers without money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped at the time paid for expires.

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Everything connected with the Progress establishment as a Job Office equals to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1863.

ALMANAC FOR THIRD WEEK IN JUNE.

	Sun Rises. Hour	Min.	Sun Sets. Hour	Min.
Sunday	4	47	7	13
Monday	4	46	7	14
Tuesday	4	46	7	14
Wednesday, B. Bunk. H., '15	4	46	7	14
Thursday, Bt. Waterloo, '15	4	46	7	14
Friday	4	46	7	14
Saturday, Q Vic. crown'd '37	4	46	7	14

New Moon Tuesday 16th, 13 minutes after 2 in morning.

Observations on Weather.—Friday, 12th instant, rain at four afternoon and night during night. Only rain yet the earth any depth since Wednesday, May 6th.—This is harvest week in N. Carolina and prospects good.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Advance from Winchester—Six or Seven Thousand Prisoners Taken—Immense Stores Captured—The Victory Complete, &c.

RICHMOND, June 17.—A dispatch dated the 16th, from Harrisonburg Rockingham *Register* to the agent of the Associated Press, says: Ewell attacked the enemy at Winchester on Monday and fought them Sunday, renewing the attack yesterday morning at four o'clock. After a struggle of one hour the Abolition flag lowered and our victorious troops took entire possession, when the command of Milroy surrendered, six or seven thousand strong, together with all the stores, etc., embracing several hundred horses, wagons, equipments, artillery and trains. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing will not exceed one hundred. No officers killed. Milroy endeavored to escape, but it is rumored he has since been captured. Col. Elliott, in endeavoring to reinforce Milroy, with about two thousand men, was captured by Gen. Edw. Johnson on Sunday evening near Berryville.

Confirmation of the Taking of Winchester—Escape of Milroy, &c.

RICHMOND, June 17.—Passengers by the Central train, from the Valley of Virginia, confirm the news received by telegraph from Harrisonburg, this morning. Also report that Milroy escaped. He made his escape with an escort of cavalry. No other news. Weather extremely warm, and no rain yet.

"STONEWALL" JACKSON'S NAME AND MEMORY.

[From the London Times, May 26.]

The Confederate laurels won on the field of Chancellorsville must be twined with the cypres. Probably no disaster of the war will have carried such grief to Southern hearts as the death of Gen. Jackson, who has succomed to the wounds received in the great battle of the 3d of May. Even on this side of the ocean the gallant soldier's fate will everywhere be heard of with pity and sympathy. Not only as a brave man fighting for his country's independence, but as one of the most consummate Generals that this century has produced, "Stonewall" Jackson will carry with him to his early grave the regrets of all who can admire greatness and genius. From the earliest days of the war, he has been conspicuous for the most remarkable military qualities. That mixture of daring and judgment, which is the mark of "Heaven born" Generals, distinguished him beyond any man of his time. Although the young Confederacy has been illustrated by a number of eminent soldiers, yet the applause and devotion of his countrymen; confirmed by the judgment of European nations, have given the first place to General Jackson. The military feats he accomplished moved the minds of people with astonishment which it is only given to the highest genius to produce. The blows he struck at the enemy were as terrible and decisive as those of Buonaparte himself.—The march by which he surprised the army of Pope last year would be enough in itself to give him a high place in military history. But perhaps the crowning glory of his life was the great battle in which he fell. When the Federal commander, by crossing the river 12 miles above his camp, and pressing on, as he thought, to the rear of the Confederates, had placed them between two bodies of his army, he was so confident of success as to boast that the enemy was the property of the army of the Potomac. It was reserved to Jackson, by a swift and secret march, to fall upon his right wing, crush it, and by an attack unsurpassed in fierceness and pertinacity, to drive his very superior forces back into a position from which he could not extricate himself except by flight across the river. In the battle of Sunday, Jackson received two wounds, one in the left arm, and the other in the right hand. Amputation of the arm was necessary, and the Southern hero sank under the effect of it, supported to the last by his simple and noble character and strong religious faith.

A PARLIAMENTARY TRIBUTE.

At the annual dinner of the Royal Geographical Society of London, on the 25th of May, the Right Hon. Spencer Walpole, M. P., when returning thanks for the toast of "House of Commons," said:—Need he add that, crossing the Atlantic, they had also to concern themselves with North America. And in association with this could be forget that lamentable news had to-day reached this country, to the effect that one of the noblest descendants of the English race—Stonewall Jackson—was now no more? (Cheers.)

[From the London Telegraph, May 27.]

Add to the splendid valor of a Murat the fervid faith of a Cromwell and the unbroken success of a Havelock, and we have a captain whose waving sword and fearless voice the Southern whites would have followed "to the pit." That he never lived to exchange a division for an army, a flying corps for the massed columns of the field of battle, may perhaps have been good for his fame; but the leader who could find the weak place in Hooker's line at Chancellorsville, and hurl his 25,000 troops upon it so soon as found, as Jackson did, would surely have ripened into a renowned General. Assuredly the most fatal shot of the war to the Confederates, whether fired by friend or foe, was that which struck down the life of Stonewall Jackson—a soldier every inch of him, for whatever cause he contended.

The Wheat crop in all sections of Mississippi is magnificent. The yield is so large that the State will be an exporter rather than an importer of flour after supplying the demands of the people and army. In fact, the yield of all grain crops will be abundant. The fruit crop is fine, and everything promises well for year of plenty and bountifulness.

THE CHRISTIAN SOLDIER.—The following is from the Chattanooga *Rebel*:

General Bragg was confirmed on Wednesday by Bishop Elliott, of the Episcopal Church. The ceremony was private.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1863. NO. 190.

MILITARY NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS
ENROLLING OFFICE AND EX. BOARD,
THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
GOLDSBORO', N. C., June 12, 1863.

THE COMMANDING OFFICERS OF THE MILITIA Regiments of the 3d Congressional District of North Carolina, comprising the counties of Johnston, Wayne, Sampson, Duplin, Onslow, Jones, Carteret and Craven, will proceed to enroll at once all male persons within the limits of their regiments. This notice includes all those who have been previously exempted or detailed or discharged from service for any cause whatever.

The commanding officer of the 19th Regiment Jones county Militia, will assemble his men at Shady Grove, Jones county, N. C., on the 24 June, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 21st N. C. Militia will assemble his men at Jacksonville, Onslow county, N. C., on the 26th June, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 26th Regiment N. C. Militia will assemble his men at Kenansville, Duplin county, on the 29th June, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 25th Regiment N. C. Militia will assemble his men at Clinton, Sampson county, on the 1st July, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 24th N. C. Militia will assemble his men at Clinton, Sampson county, on the 2d July, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 41st N. C. Militia will assemble his men at Smithfield, Johnston county, on the 6th July, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 11th N. C. Militia will assemble his men at Smithfield, Johnston county, N. C., on the 7th July, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 27th Regiment will assemble his men at Goldsboro', N. C., on the 9th July, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 28th Regiment N. C. Militia will assemble his men at Goldsboro', N. C., on the 10th of July, 1863.

Militia officers will please decide all questions as to age of persons subject to conscription before enrollment.

J. A. BARNETT,
Captain and Enrolling Officer 3d Con. Dis. N. C.
H. I. MACON, Surgeon C. S. A.
June 15-1w And Chairman of Examining Board.

NOTICE.

A LARGE NUMBER OF STRONG HORSES BEING required for artillery purposes, citizens are invited to offer all such to the government upon the following terms:

Depot and other Quartermasters charged with the purchase of horses are instructed to transfer horses unfit for active service to citizens in part payment for good artillery horses, the difference in value as ascertained by two disinterested persons, (selected, one by the officer and the other by the citizen,) to be paid to the citizen.

By authority of the War Department:

A. H. COLE,
Major and Inspector General Transportation.

OFFICE CHIEF Q. M. DISTRICT OF N. C.,
RALEIGH, June 12, 1863.

I am now prepared to comply with the above instructions, and hope the citizens will aid me in procuring suitable horses for the service. W. W. PEIRCE,
June 15 6t Major and Chief Q. M.

[EXTRACT.]

Adjutant and Inspector Genl's Office,
RICHMOND, June 4, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS,
No. 168.

XIV. CAPT. F. W. SIMS, ASSISTANT ADjutant General, will assume the duties of Inspector and Agent for the supervision of Railroad Transportation on the Railroads of the Confederacy, lately discharged by Col. W. M. Wadley, and will proceed to execute the same to the like extent with his predecessor, reporting through the Adjutant General to this Department.

By command of the Secretary of War.

JOHN WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

My Headquarters are permanently established at Richmond. F. W. SIMS,
June 15-1w Captain and A. A. General.

DENTAL NOTICE.

ALL OPERATIONS PERTAINING TO THE MEDICAL, SURGICAL and MECHANICAL treatment of the MOUTH and TEETH, attended according to the most approved, modern and scientific manner by

W. F. BASON, D. D. S., M. D.

For 21 years a practitioner of Dental Surgery. Over Mr. Pescud's.

N. B.—To those unacquainted, the above is prepared and will take pleasure in giving such references, &c., as necessary. June 16-1w

BRIDGE SUBSTITUTES.

FOUR SUBSTITUTES, WHO WILL STAND REGular at Walnut Bridge. Application to MILLS H. BROWN will meet with prompt attention.
June 16-3t*

WANTED.

TO RENT, IMMEDIATELY, A BRICK STORE, ON Fayetteville street prefered. Any person having one to rent will please make it known at the
June 8-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

WANTED.

A MAN SERVANT TO ATTEND GENTLEMENS' Rooms and wait on Table. Apply to
June 13-tf MRS. H. W. MILLER.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

SNUFF! SNUFF! SNUFF!

LORILLARD'S SNUFF,
RAILROAD SNUFF,
Lorrilard's Scotch (Salt) Snuff, Appleby's Railroad (Fresh) Snuff. For sale by
A. A. WILLARD,
June 15-3m Greensboro', N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA CHRISTAIN ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

IT IS CONTEMPLATED TO RESUME THE PUBlication of the *North-Carolina Christian Advocate* at an early day, under the patronage of the North-Carolina Conference, and under the direction and ownership of a joint stock Company, composed of ministers and laymen, to secure its permanency.

It will be as its name imports, a CHRISTIAN *Advocate.*—It will sustain and defend the doctrines and discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and labor to advance Christ's Kingdom on earth, and to promote peace and good will among all men.

Besides its earnest, *religious* character, it shall be an advocate of the moral, educational and industrial progress of North Carolina—a welcome visitor to every *family* and to the camps of our brave soldiers, and a faithful chronicler of what may be useful and interesting, and of the current news.

All our traveling and local ministers and the stockholders of the Company, are specially requested to act as Agents for the paper.

The old subscribers of the *Advocate* will be supplied with the *new series*, to the full amount due them at the time of its suspension, but as the mail books are not in the possession of the Editor, he must rely on the old subscribers themselves and the Agents, to furnish him with their names and post offices and the amount due them.

The *Advocate* will be well printed on good paper, and will contain an amount of reading matter equal to any paper in the State.

During the continuance of war prices, the subscription price will be $3 per annum, always in advance.

Agents who send us ten or more *new* subscribers and the *Cash*, will be entitled to a copy of the paper for one year. It is desirable that a large list be sent in at once.

Address WM. E. PELL, *Editor.*
Raleigh, N. C. Jan. 2, 1863.

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

A SUBSTITUTE IS WANTED, FOR WHICH A good price will be paid. Address "A," Franklinton, N. C.
June 10-1w*

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

FOR SALE.

AN EXCEEDINGLY DESIRABLE TRACT OF LAND for sale, situated three and a half miles from this city, and consisting of about three hundred acres. There is a fine growing crop of Corn, Peas, Oats and Potatoes on it. W. ROBERT ANDREWS.
June 17-tf

FOR SALE.

ABOUT ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS of selected TOBACCO in the Leaf. Wrappers and Fillers in proper proportion.

PHILLIPS & HOOKER,
June 17-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

FOR SALE.

A CIRCULAR SAW, ABOUT 47 INCHES IN DIameter, originally 48; also 24 feet carriage and head blocks, 48 feet track or ways, 10 inches band, 50 or 60 feet long, very heavy. Price six hundred and fifty dollars for all. For information, apply at
June 12-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

FOR SALE

NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES
" 8 " Bonds.
Confederate States Bonds.
Wanted—N. C. 6 per cent. Fundable Notes.
Jan 28-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

WATCH FOUND.

A WATCH WAS FOUND ON THE HOLLEMAN Road, a few miles from the city, on yesterday, which the owner can get on application at this office and giving a satisfactory description of the property and paying for this notice. June 17-tf

RAILROAD MEETING.

GOLDSBORO', May 30, 1863.

To the Stockholders of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company:

AS IT IS IMPRACTICABLE TO HOLD YOUR NEXT annual meeting in the town of Newbern, you are hereby notified that the meeting will be held in the town of Kinston on the 25th day of June next.

JOHN D. WHITFORD,
May 30-td President.

Office of the N. C. Railroad Company,
COMPANY SHOPS, June 10, 1863.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company will be held in the town of Greensboro' on Thursday, the 9th day of July next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Stockholders who do not expect to attend this meeting are requested to send their proxies. They will be supplied with blank forms on application to the Secretary or to any of the Station Agents.
June 12-td JOHN H. BRYAN, Jr., Secretary.

Office A. M. F. and Mc. Insurance Co.,
YANCEYVILLE, N. C., June 10, 1863.

ALL PERSONS WHO HAVE NEGLECTED OR REfused to pay the assessment on their Deposit Notes, are requested to remit forthwith. Section 11 of Charter provides that after 30 days notice, the whole amount of Deposit Notes may be recovered in case of neglect or refusal to pay assessment. Delinquents not in the army are hereby notified that only 30 days further indulgence will be given, when the whole amount will be put in process of collection. Three assessments were made in 1861-'2-'3—February 14th, 1 per cent; February 24th, 1 per cent; April 13th, 8 per cent. W. S. LONG,
June 13-1w Secretary, &c.

A LARGE STOCK OF DRUGS,

BOUGHT AT LATE AUCTION SALES, IN Charleston and Wilmington, just received, comprising many very scarce and desirable articles, which will be sold at a small advance at wholesale or retail:

20 kegs Sup. Carb. Soda, 1 case Camphor, 20 cases Ext. Logwood, 1 case Magnesia, 1500 pounds Sal. Soda, 8 pair Saddle Bags, 500 pounds Palm Oil Soap, (English,) 1 case Blacking, 120 dozen Fancy Soap, (1 dozen Cakes in box,) 1 case Indigo, 1 case Cleaver's Household Soap, 100 lbs. Castile Soap, (Mottled.) 22 dozen Sweet Oil, 5 gallons Spirits Nitre, 5 dozen Claret Wine, 1 barrel Balsam Copaiba, 1 tierce 168 pounds Carb Amonia, in 14 pound Jars, 1 case Oil Annseed, 1 case Comp. Ext. Colocynth, 5 barrels Epsom Salts, 5 chests Green Tea, 4 cases Bi Chromate Potass, and a number of cases Castor Oil and Potass, Iodide Potass, Quinine, Opium, Calomel, Blue Mass, at
June 6-2aw3w PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

I WISH TO EMPLOY A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE war. The substitute may designate any company, in any arm of the service, not now full. Apply to the editor of the Progress or to the subscriber.
June 2-tf H. J. B. CLARK, Graham, N. C.
Standard copy.

TAKEN UP.

A YELLOW BOY—SAYS HIS NAME IS GEORGE, and belongs to Mr. Jos. Holloway, of Person county. The owner is requested to come and get the Boy and pay expenses. BLACKNALL & CO.,
June 5-tf Kittrell's Springs.

WANTED.

A SUBSTITUTE TO ACT FOR EIGHTEEN MONTHS in a Militia Company for which $1500 will be paid. The money to be paid whether the party is drafted into service or not, and in advance. Apply at
June 11-tf THIS OFFICE.

A HOUSE WANTED.

A SMALL HOUSE IS WANTED FOR A SMALL family for which a liberal rent will be paid. Any one having such property to rent will please let it be known at the PROGRESS OFFICE.
June 8-tf

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, PIANO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W. L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Harget street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Swedes and Professor Hansen.
Jan 13-tf

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, THERE HAS ARISEN SINCE THE adjournment of the General Assembly a very important question of finance, in the proper settlement of which the credit of the State is deeply concerned, and for which settlement legislative action is required:

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do, by and with the advice of the Council of State, issue this Proclamation, convening the General Assembly in Extra Session, and calling upon the members to assemble promptly in this city on Tuesday, the 30th day of this month of June.

In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Gov
{L. S.} ernor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 12th day of June, A. D., 1863, and in the eighty-seventh year of American Independence. Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor:
R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Sec'y. June 13-1w

All daily papers in the State will publish one week, and weeklies and semi-weeklies two weeks, and send bill to Executive Office.

ATLANTIC & N. C. RAILROD.

ON THE EVACUATION OF NEWBERN, I LOST among other papers, Certificate for five Shares of Stock in the A. & N. C. Railroad. Notice is hereby given that I shall apply for a new Certificate for said five Shares at the next Annual Meeting of the Stockholders.
June 15 10t E. CUTHBERT.

STATE DIRECTORY.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor.
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologist.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General Daniel G Fowle, Wake, Adjutant General.
Captain William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Captain Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Captain James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Captain Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice; William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—John L Bailey, Buncombe; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W M Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge, Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *Ex officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Gov'r Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendant of Asylum for the Insane, at Ralesgh.

Rev W M Wingate is President of Wake Forest College, (Baptist) which is for the present suspended.

Rev Braxton Craven is President of Trinity College (Methodist.)

Rev ——— is President of Davidson College (Presbyterian.)

Major W M Gordon is Superintendant of the Hillsboro' Military Academy.

REWARDS.

$15 REWARD.

STRAYED, FROM MY PREMISES IN RALEIGH, on the night of Sunday, 7th inst., my large BRINDLE COW. She has white fore feet, as well as I can recollect, and a blaze in the face, horns large and inclined inwards, and had on a bell. She is pretty wild, having just been brought from the country. Any information of her will be thankfully received and the above reward paid for her return to me.
June 16-2w* J. SCHEIB.

$100 REWARD.

AMOS BROCK, PRIVATE IN CO. A, 40TH REG'T N. C. Troops, deserted from the Hospital at Fort Fisher on the 5th instant. Said Brock was enlisted Jones county, within 5 miles of Kinston, on the 28th of February, 1863, is 6 feet high, has black hair, black eyes and dark complexion. His family lives four miles from Kinston, but formerly lived in Onslow county. To any exempt commissioned officers, I am authorized by the members of my company to offer a reward of one hundred dollars for his apprehension and delivery to me within two months time from this date.

A. W. EZZELL,
June 12-1w* Capt. Comd'g Co., Fort Fisher, N. C.

$10 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE THE ABOVE REWARD FOR A Yellow boy, nearly white, bound to me, who has run away, named WILLIAM REVILLS. One of his toes has been split open with an axe. He may try to pass as a white boy. I will give a reward of $25 for information against any body harboring him.
June 11-2w J. M. HARRIS.

THE PEOPLE'S FACTORY.

WE ARE NOW IN OPERATION FOR THE BENEfit of the people. We are now manufacturing the Flying Shuttle and Old Fashioned Looms, Spinning Wheels, Bed Steads, &c. In a few days we expect to be manufacturing Shoe Lasts and Pegs. Our foundry is also in operation, and Castings of all kinds will be furnished as far as possible. The farming interests of the country will receive our especial attention. We will pay the highest prices for old castings, which you must bring to us if you desire the supply of new castings to be kept up. We shall soon be prepared to furnish plows of various kinds, by wholesale and retail. Soldiers' wives will be furnished with necessary articles at reduced prices.

SIMPSON & HOOKER,
June 3-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

NOTICE.

IN OBEDIENCE TO A WRIT OF ELECTION ISSUED by his Excellency, Gov. Vance, an election will be held at the several precincts in Wake County, on the 26th of June for a Representative of said county in the House of Commons of the General Assembly, caused by the resignation of Daniel G. Fowle, one of the members.

June 16-td W. H. HIGH, *Sheriff.*
☞ Standard and Register copy.

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS.

AFTER THE 1ST JUNE, OUR HOUSE WILL BE open for the reception of boarders.

RATES OF BOARD.

Board per day.....$6.00
" " week.....35,00
" " month.....100,00
Children under ten, and servants, half price.

BLACKNALL & CO., Proprietors.

P. S.—We cannot send our Omnibus to the 3 o'clock night train. [May 23-tf] B. & CO.

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by
PRAIRIE & LACK
March 19-tf Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHO PRESENT THEMSELVES at the office of the Surgeon General, between the hours of 9 and 10 a. m., will be vaccinated free of charge.

EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 20-tf Surgeon General of N. C.

SCOTCH SNUFF.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE MANUFACTURING ON an extensive scale a very superior article of SCTOCH SNUFF, and are always prepared to fill orders from any place in the Confederacy.

B. W. LYNCH & SON,
May 14-2m* Petersburg, Va.

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT TH Factory of
PRAIRIE & LACK
March 24-tf.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

One square or twelve lines, an issue:

One day	$1 00	Two weeks	$10 00
Two days	2 00	One month	18 00
Three days	3 00	Two months	35 00
Four days	4 00	Three months	50 00
Five days	4 50	Six months	80 00
One week	5 00	Twelve months	75 00

Twelve lines or less count a square, and additions squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons except where special contracts are made. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS AND BRIGADES OF N. C. REGIMENTS.

We are indebted to John B. Neathery, Clerk in the Adjutant General's Office, for the following statement:

No	COLONEL.	LIEUT. COLONEL.	MAJORS.
1	Jno A McDowell	H A Brown	Jas S Hined
2	William R Cox	W S Stallings	D W Hurt
3	Wm L DeRossett	S D Thruston	W M Parsley
4	Bryan Grimes	James H Wood	E A Osborne
5	Thomas M Garrett	John W Lea	Wm J Hill
6	Isaac E Avery	Robert F Webb	S McD Tate
7	Edw G Haywood		W L Davidson
8	Henry M Shaw	James W Hinton	J M Whitson
9	Lawrence S Baker	James B Gordon	J H Whitaker
10	Jas A J Bradford	Stephen D Pool	J H T Guion, T Sparrow
11	C Leventhorpe	Wm J Martin	Egbert A Ross
12			
13	Alfred M Scales	Joseph H Hyman	L H Hunt
14	R Tyler Bennett	W A Johnston	J H Lambeth
15	William MacRae	W H Yarborough	GW Hammond
16	John S McElroy	Wm A Stowe	H D Lee
17	Wm F Martin	John C Lamb	T H Sharpe
18			J D Barry
19	Solomon Williams	Wm G Robinson	C M Andrews
20	Thomas F Toon	Nelson Slough	
21	W W Kirkland		W S Rankin
22	James Conner		
23	Dan'l H Christie	Rob't D Johnston	C C Blacknall
24	Wm J Clarke	John L Harris	T D Love
25	H M Rutledge	Samuel C Bryson	W S Grady
26	H K Burgwyn, Jr	John R Lane	J T Jones
27	John A Gilmer, Jr	G F Whitfield	J C Webb
28	Samuel D Lowe	Sam H A Speer	Sam N Stowe
29	Robert B Vance		W B Creasman
30	Francis M Parker	James T Kell	W W Sillers
31	John V Jordan	C W Knight	J A D McKay
32	Edmund C Brabble	Wm T Williams	D G Coward
33	Clark M Avery	Robert V Cowan	J H Saunders
34	W L J Lowrance		Geo T Gordon
35	Matt W Ransom	John G Jones	J T Johnston
36	No field org'zation		
37	Wm M Barbour	W G Morris	O N Brown
38	Wm J Hoke	John Ashford	M M'Lauchlin
39	David Coleman	Frank A Reynolds	
40	No field org'zation		
41	John A Baker		
42	George C Gibbs	John E Brown	C W Bradshaw
43	Thomas S Kenan	Wm G Lewis	W J Bogan
44	Thos C Singeltary	T L Hargrove	C M Stedman
45	J H Morehead	Samuel H Boyd	J R Winston
46	Edward D Hall	W L Saunders	ACM'Callister
47	Geo E Faribault	John A Graves	A D Grudup
48	Robert C Hill	Sam'l A Walkup	A A Hill
49	Lee M McAfee	Jno A Flemming	P B Chambers
50	J A Washington	George Wortham	J C Vanhook
51	Hector McKethan	Caleb B Hobson	J R McDonald
52	James K Marshall	Marcus A Parks	JQ Richardson
53	William A Owens	J T Morehead, Jr	J J Iredell
54	K M Murchison	A Ellis	J A Rogers
55	Jno K Connally	M T Smith	Alfred H Belo
56	Paul F Faison	G Gratiott Luke	H F Schenck
57	Arch'd C Godwin	H C Jones, Jr	J A Craigo
58	John B Palmer		J C Kecker
59	Dennis D Ferrebee	Edward Cantwell	J M Mayo
60			W M Hardy
61	James D Radcliffe	Wm S Devane	H Harding
62	Robert G A Love	Geo W Clayton	D G McDowell
63	Peter G Evans	Stephen B Evans	J H McNeill
64	Lawrence M Allen		Wm Garrett
65	George N Folk	Thaddeus P Siler	John J Spann

The Regiments are Brigaded as follows:

Clingman's Brigade—8th, 31st, 51st and 61st.
Cooke's Brigade—15th, 27th, 46th and 48th.
Bate's Brigade—29th.
Daniel's Brigade—32d, 43d, 45th and 53d.
Davis' Brigade—55th.
Hoke's Brigade—6th, 21st, 54th and 57th.
Hampton's Brigade—9th.
Iverson's Brigade—5th, 12th, 20th and 23d.
Lane's Brigade—7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th.
Lee's, W. H. F., Brigade—19th.
Martin's Brigade—17th, 42d, 50th and 63d.
Pender's Brigade—13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th.
Pettigrew's Brigade—11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d.
Ransom's Brigade—24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th.
Ramseur's Brigade—2d, 4th, 14th and 30th.
Robertson's Brigade—41st and 59th.
Tatiaferro's Brigade—1st and 3d.
Not Brigaded—10th, 36th, 40th, 58th, 60th, 62d, 64th and 65th.

The following are Infantry Regiments.

1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 64th.

The following are Cavalry Regiments:

9th, 19th, 41st, 59th, 63d, 65th.

The following are Artillery Regiments:

10th, 36th, 40th.

The following are the Battalions:

Lieut. Colonel Charles K. Shober's, (formerly Wharton J. Green's) Infantry; Major J. H. Nethercutt's Rangers; Major R. W. Wharton's Sharpshooters; Major John W. Moore's Artillery; Major W. L. Young's Artillery; Major Alex. MacRae's Artillery; Col. Peter Mallett's Camp Guard; Whitford's Battalion, Rangers; Major Alfred H. Baird's Battalion of Cavalry.

Colonel W. H. Thomas' Legion of Highlanders and Indians is composed of one Regiment and one Battalion, and numbers over 1,500 men.

LACK & FARRISS,

MERCHANT TAILORS,
PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

WE WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT WE have on hand and are constantly receiving an assortment of

CITIZENS' AND MILITARY CLOTHING.

The business will be carried on under the direct supervision of Mr. C. M. FARRISS, and satisfaction guaranteed to our patrons. An experienced hand will go to the Camps to take measures for uniforms when ordered.

G. A. LACK.....C. M. FARRISS.
April 7-tf

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

MUST BE OVER FORTY-FIVE YEARS OF AGE, healthy and sound. A man of this description can get $4,000 by applying to MR. J. R. WHITAKER, in Raleigh, N. C. May 29-tf

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell at Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to his care. FRANK I. WILSON,
May 14-tf Auctioneer.
Standard copy

TAX NOTICE.

I SHALL ATTEND AT MY OFFICE ON WEDNESday, the first day of July next, to collect taxes from Merchants and others under Schedule B, Revenue Law.
June 5-td W. H. HIGH, Sheriff.

ESTRAYED.

FROM THE STATE STABLES, IN THIS CITY, ON the 4th instant, two MARE MULES, one bay and one black. The black one has a scar on the hip. Twenty dollars reward will be paid for their return to

THOS. D. HOGG,
June 8-tf Captain and Acting Q. M

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

A SUBSTITUTE IS WANTED TO GO INTO THE 2nd N. C. Cavalry, now in Virginia. A horse and equipments will be furnished if desired. A liberal price will be paid. Apply immediately at
May 22-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,

RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1863.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge Ordnance.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1863.

ADVANCE IN OUR TERMS.

When we commenced the publication of the PROGRESS here in November, we got paper at 25 cents per pound and fixed our prices accordingly, but now we pay 50 cents a pound for paper, while ink, labor, telegraph news, and everything else has advanced from 50 to 100 per cent.—For these reasons we are compelled to make a slight advance in our terms of subscription to enable us to meet the heavy expenses of publication and support those dependent on us. If paper falls in price we shall fall; but if, on the other hand, it continues to go up, we shall have to go up or suspend, and we cannot think the public would submit to that.

On and after the 1st day of June, 1863, the price of subscription will be as follows:

Daily Progress	One year - - -	$10 00
" "	Six months - -	6 00
" "	Three months -	4 00
" "	Two months -	3 00
" "	One month - -	1 50

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at the old rates.

☞ **How to send us Money.**—To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the PROGRESS at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the DAILY PROGRESS, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

The Richmond war policy has been changed and the beneficial results of the new system are already beginning to appear. Our army has quit digging on the Rappahannock and moved forward, and Winchester, with its defences, stores, munitions, &c., together with six or seven thousand Yankees, have fallen into our hands. This is a good beginning; and yet we have a reasonable hope of better things to come.

Harper's Ferry, Maryland and Pennsylvania lie temptingly within General Lee's reach, and the country expects him to go forward. Advance and forage on the enemy. Burn their towns, destroy their property, devastate their farms and destroy their crops, and see how they will like it. So far the fun has been theirs, and the suffering ours. Go forward, and if our brave men are to be slaughtered, let it be on the soil of the enemy, and not on our own. We have suffered at home enough; destruction has done its work for us, and we want a change. Burn Harrisburg and Pittsburg and march into Philadelphia. A land of milk and honey spreads out before our victorious men and we hope they will press forward.

Our victories around Richmond and on the Rappahannock amount to nothing. A thousand such would never close the war, or materially weaken the enemy, but it is very evident that we could not stand them indefinitely. The victories have been glorious, but we have gained nothing by them. Let us transfer the excitement, devastation and exhaustion to the enemy's soil, and thus free our own. We have had enough of the war on the defensive policy, and if our authorities ever consent to return to it, final exhaustion and defeat awaits us. The Dutch of Pennsylvania are wonderfully stirred up, and the militia, from 18 to 55, have been called on to arm for home defence; and this because they heard that Lee was coming, merely. How will it be when he gets there? A successful, decisive and destructive campaign through Pennsylvania would do more to close the war than all the victories we ever have or ever could win in Virginia. Ewell has opened the ball gloriously at Winchester, let the column press forward.

Gold and the Thermometer.

The long melting days of June are upon us, and the thermometer is going up like a sky rocket, but gold keeps up with, if not ahead of it. The Jew brokers of Richmond, a part of the house of *Benjamin*, we suppose, have ran it up to $7:50 premium.—That is to say, they offer $7 to $7:50 in currency for one in gold, and sell, when they have any, for $8 to $8:50, for one. Of course these Jew speculators in the precious metals, in Richmond, are nearly all foreign residents, and have their "protection" papers, and the only interest they have in common with us, is to take advantage of the times to swindle generally. The following is from the *Enquirer* of Tuesday:

THE CITY MARKETS.—Gold has advanced to $8:50, selling price of the brokers, and is bought by them at $7:50; Silver commands $6:50, and sold at $8. No sterling is in the market. Bank notes are bought at 85a90 cents premium, and sold at $1. Notwithstanding these increases in the money market the general provision market is comparatively uninfluenced. Prices maintain principally the same figures as several weeks ago.

We thank our friend at Bloomington, Guilford county, for the kind mention that he makes of our labors in his letter to us. He but does us justice in proclaiming us the advocate of an honorable peace, and we assure him that on all proper occasions and at all proper times we shall contend for peace. We think as he does, that the trouble must end by negotiation, after all, and that as good terms could be had now as can be obtained after more lives are lost.—The South cannot stop the war, of herself, without submission, and against that all our people protest; but when the peace party at the North gets strong enough to compel the Lincoln usurpation to consent to a cessation of hostilities, they must be met by the peace party of the South with the proper spirit. If the whole matter could be referred to the masses of both sections, who are in favor of peace, it could be settled at once.

Eastern Carolina.

We have seen gentlemen who left Kinston yesterday morning, and they represent all as quiet in that vicinity, and below there, as far as known; but cannonading was heard in a North-Easterly direction from Kinston on Tuesday forenoon. Whether the noise proceeded from Newbern, Washington or some other point, was not known.

We learn that a detachment of Major Whitford's battalion took three prisoners near Hill's Point, eight miles below Washington, on the 10th instant, and brought them off. These prisoners state that General Prince is at Washington with 2,500 to 3,000 men.—Foster is in Newbern, leading a life of licentiousness and debauchery.

"Every man who demands an extravagant price for what he has to sell, we care not whether he is a trader, manufacturer, or farmer, is doing his country great harm, crippling the Government and producing suffering among a large class of his fellow-citizens. The man who accumulates riches while the war lasts, and while so many of our brave men are suffering and dying in defence of the country, will be a marked man forever hereafter, because it is evident that no one can get rich under present circumstances who is satisfied with moderate profits."—*Ch. Democrat.*

The remarks of the *Democrat* are very just, very truthful and very pointed. But who, we ask, are the speculators and extortioners of the present day? It is not the poor, ignorant or vicious. It is not the soldier or his family. Who is it then? The world has a right to know, especially have the poor soldiers who are fighting the battles of the country a right to know what class of people it is that are robbing their families by creating famine prices for the necessaries of life, and as far as our observation extends we have no objection to the facts being given. The speculators, then, are from what was known, in former days, as the "better classes." Lawyers, doctors, merchants, manufactures, politicians, and even some of the preachers have been swept away by the general demoralization and have turned their attention to the accumulation of riches. They are educated and intellight, and among them you will find some who have occupied high positions and enjoyed to a considerable degree the confidence of their fellow men. The blood poured out to secure the independence of the South they consider as nothing so they can but increase their "pile;" nor do they care for the sufferings of the wives and children of the soldiers, in whose behalf they made profuse promises when the struggle commenced, so they can but fill their coffers. We have heard of prominent church members, even, who count their gains by hundreds of thousands for the last year or two. The fact is every community is overrun with those sharks, and they are becoming a curse to the land almost as much to be dreaded as the Yankees themselves. These infamous extortion and famine prices have done more than all things else, to depreciate the currency, and unless the government can manage to check their operations, in some way, the cause itself is in great danger of shipwreck, as the result of their villianny.

If the government can manage to put down speculation it will find its armies more powerful, its currency more buoyant and the confidence of the people much stronger. Not only are many of the officers of the Government engaged in speculation, but we verily believe that a majority of those persons who have been exempted from Conscription, supposing their presence to be positively necessary at home, are engaged in the most villianous speculation and extortion, greatly to the injury of the government and the people. All honest people want this great curse removed and pray for relief from this awful scourge, but we can see no hope of better things ahead. The speculator will continue his fiendish work as long as there is anybody to rob.

IMPORTANT TO THE MILITIA.—We publish a proclamation from Gov. Vance this morning, calling for seven thousand volunteers from the militia, for local defence, and to serve six months from the 17th day of July next. All companies, battalions and regiments that are raised and tendered by that time will be permitted to choose their own officers. If the number required is not raised by the day named a draft will be immediately ordered. We hope the draft will not be necessary. Energetic men in the different counties, who are willing to enter this service, should raise companies and tender them at once.

RARE COLLECTION.—Our neighbor, W. R. Richardson, Esq., has left at our office a rare collection of copper coin, embracing specimens of nearly all countries and ages. The curious can see them at our counting room.

The Grand Jury of the C. S. Circuit Court, Judge Halyburton presiding, have failed to find a true bill against Rev. R. J. Graves, of this State, and we suppose that gentleman has been finally and entirely released.

Corn Meal sold in this city, on yesterday, at $8 a bushel. When will the cravings of avarice be satisfied?

Yellow Fever has already made its appearance in New Orleans.

GEN. E. KIRBY SMITH.—The following is the address of General Kirby Smith to the citizens of Louisiana:

To the People of Louisiana:—The General commanding this Department desires to make known to the people of Louisiana that the enemy, in irresistible force, has driven back our gallant little army in spite of its heroic efforts and the able conduct of its General.

He bids them be of good cheer and to organize themselves into minute companies so as to render him assistance, when the proper time comes, to expel the invader.

He believes that such dispositions have been made as will punish the temerity of the invading column.

He invokes them to lay aside all bickering and fault-finding, and, with united effort, to aid him in this crisis of their country's need.

Let them do this cordially and in earnest, and he believes the cloud which now envelops their prospects will soon be dissipated. E. KIRBY SMITH,
Lieut. Gen. Commanding.

CHARLESTON HARBOR.—The *Mercury* of Monday, says:

The firing from our battery on the lower extremity of Morris' Island against the Yankee works on Folly Island, was renewed yesterday afternoon, but we have, as yet, no definite intelligence as to the results of this, or of any of the engagements of the same character, which have taken place within the last few days, excepting that the enemy's return fire has been harmless.

The battery upon Morris' Island, to which we have referred, is under command of the gallant and skillful Capt. John C. Mitchel, of the 1st Regiment S. C. Artillery, and is manned by a portion of his regiment.

BLOCKADE RUNNERS.—Our Wilmington friends seems to be doing a thrifty business in the blockade line. The *Journal* of Monday says:

The steamer Banshee, from Nassau, arrived here yesterday. The Gladiator, a large screw steamer, which had crossed the bar sometime before also came up yesterday.

The steamer Eugenie from Bermuda, arrived here this morning. All these vessels bring some freight on government account. The Eugenie is wholly on government account.

Interesting Correspondence.

The following correspondence will explain itself:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT NORTH CAROLINA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE (MILITIA,)
Raleigh, June 16, 1863.

General: Your letter of June 8th has been received. In it you assert, that the "highest Judicial authority known to the State has decided that Militia officers have no right to arrest deserters," and intimate that in your opinion, it is wrong for the Executive of the State to expect Militia officers to do an unlawful act. In obedience to orders issued from this office.

Perhaps, General, your will be surprised to learn that no such decision has ever been made. The case in which it has been reported that such a decision was made, has been so misunderstood that I applied to the Judges of the Supreme Court, now in session, for the facts of the same, and the decision, if any rendered thereon. Below you will find their response.

By it, you will perceive that there was no decision as to the authority of the Governor. That the parties were admitted to bail and bound over to make their appearance at the Superior Court, when the point could be made, and the case brought before the Supreme Court for final adjudication. In the consultation by the Supreme Court, it was admitted by all the Judges that the Legislature had the power to confer the authority in question upon the Governor, but the Judges were not aware of the passage of an act, in February, 1863, which had not at that time, been published, by which the power is given to the Governor, during the war, to call out the Militia for local and temporary service, chapt. 51st, section 1, acts, '63. Indeed had the act been called to their attention, it is doubtful whether it would have applied to orders issued before its ratification.

I have consulted with some of the most eminent jurists of the State, both at the bar and on the Superior Court bench, and have been advised that this act unquestionably confers the power upon the Governor to order out the militia for the performance of any local or temporary service, which he may deem necessary for the public defence, and that the arrest of deserters and recusant conscripts, is a service of this character.

The Governor has accordingly through me, as Adjutant General, issued orders for their arrest, and it is expected and required of every militia officer, in this time of trial and danger, to exert himself to the utmost, in order that the law may be enforced, and the ranks of our army kept full,

I am, General, very respectfully.

DANL. G. FOWLE,
Adjutant General.

BRIG. GEN. G. A. MCCRAW,
18th Brigade, N. C. M., Mt. Airy.

Explanatory Letter from Judge Pearson.

At the request of the Adjutant General I make the following statement with the concurrence of the other two Judges.

In March last, having came to this place to meet the other Judges in reference to the question of the Adjutant Generalship, I stated to them, that just before I left home a petition for a writ of *habeas corpus* had been presented to me in behalf of four men confined in the jail of Yadkin county on a charge of murder; that the facts involved the authority of the Governor to use the militia in the manner he was doing, for the purpose of arresting conscripts; that I could find no clause in the Constitution, no Ordinance of the Convention, and no Act of Congress or the Legislature conferring such power on the Governor, and had put off the return day for the purpose of seeing on what ground the power of the Governor was placed, supposing there might be some recent legislation to which my attention had not been called, and of consulting with them as it was a very important matter. I stated to them that these facts were undisputed—a fight had taken place, between a band of recusant conscripts and a squad of the militia of Yadkin county who were attempting to arrest them under the order of the Governor; two men were killed on each side; the petitioners were recusant conscripts in company with the others at the time and for the purpose of the present inquiry were to be taken as a part of the band, although in their petition they alledged that they had not taken sides with the others.

After an interchange of views and remarks on the subject we all concurred that there was no clause in the Constitution, Ordinance of the Convention, Act of Congress, or Act of the Legislature as far as we were informed, giving such power to the Governor. Governor Vance happened to come into the room and I took the liberty of stating the matter to him and of asking him if there was any Ordinance, Act of Congress or of the Legislature under which the order issued. He replied, his attention had not been particularly directed to it, that he had received a letter through Col. Mallett emenating from the Secretary of War requesting him to issue the order, and did so believing it was necessary for the purpose of executing the Act of Congress. I replied no one could question his motives, but when a question of Law was raised, we had to go into particulars, and the object now was to see whether there was any clause in the Constitution, Ordinance, or Act of Congress or of the Legislature under which the order could be supported. I then said I would go into the office of the Secretary of State and see if he could find any. The Secretary told me he knew of none. I returned and our conclusion was that there was none.

Before leaving Raleigh I asked Judges Battle and Manly how I should dispose of the matter, saying of course the men are entitled to bail. Judge Manly replied certainly, but as this is only a preliminary matter it may be well not to express any definite opinion, and the better way will be to have no formal investigation; allow the men to give bail on the ground that they are entitled to it, taking the facts to be as alledged by the State, and in this preliminary stage it was not necessary or proper for you as a Judge to express a definite opinion on the question of Law; that should be reserved until the case came on for final adjudication. Judge Battle and myself both assented. Accordingly meeting with Mr. Gilmer, one of the counsel for the prisoners in Salem, I stated to him what had been concluded on, told him to inform his associate counsel, Mr. Dobson and Mr. Armfield the Solicitor for the State, that there would be no trial and the prisoners might come prepared to give bail, which they did.

It is proper for me to add, that from what had taken place, I left Raleigh under the impression that the Governor had or immediately would revoke the order, and on my way meeting with the Sheriff of Forsyth and Captain Burnet of Stokes, as stage companions, and learning from Burnet that he was going to arrest some conscripts, I told him he had better delay his action as the order of the Governor would, I had no doubt, be revoked in a few days. It is proper also to add, that I learn from Governor Vance the order would have been revoked, but for the fact, that after I had left Raleigh, his attention was called to the Act of the last Legislature authorizing the Governor to call out the militia for local and temporary service, Chapter 51, Section 1, and under this he supposed the orders as subsequently modified were authorized.

Upon that question the Judges are not at liberty to give an opinion until it is presented by a case.

R. M. PEARSON.

Mrs. Thomas Gibson, of Warren county, Georgia, has made and is making good sewing silk. She has 30,000 worms, and expects to produce five hundred skeins of sewing silk.

Among the cargo of a steamer which recently reached Charleston, are several cotton card machines, with a supply of wire, which will be put in operation immediately.

THE FIGHT AT BRANDY STATION!

NORTHERN ACCOUNT!

HEAVY LOSS ADMITTED, &c!

The following account of the late desperate struggle in Culpeper is from the last Northern papers received:

On the evening of the 9th inst., Gen. Pleasonton, at daylight, crossed the Rappahannock in two columns, his right at Beverly's Ford and his left at Kelly's Ford, six miles below. The fords were carried without loss. Beverly's Ford was taken by a spirited dash of the 8th Illinois and 8th New York cavalry regiments. We were on the south side before the enemy were aware of it. Gen. Gregg took Kelly's Ford with a slight skirmish and no loss.

The right column, under General Buford, had proceeded only a mile from the river when it came upon General Jones' whole Brigade, who had just shaken themselves out of sleep, and were in time to receive us.

The fight commenced and continued from 5 A. M. to 3 P. M., by which time the entire force of Stuart, consisting, according to papers found in the camps, of twelve thousand cavalry and sixteen pieces of artillery, had been engaged and driven back three miles on the right and five miles on the left, with heavy loss.

Our forces succeeded in forming a junction near Brandy Station at 2 o'clock, when the fighting of both columns under Buford and Gregg was very gallantly done. The grandest charge was by the Sixth Pennsylvania cavalry, supported by the Sixth regulars, when they dashed on the whole brigade.

They were taken in flank by another brigade, and though thoroughly overpowered, gallantly cut their way out. Two regiments of General Gregg's brigade under Col. Wyndham and Col. Kilpatrick, had hot work all the morning, but drove the enemy from the river to Brandy Station. The rebels were numerically superior to us, including our small supporting force of infantry. Nothwithstanding this, we drove them back handsomely, and captured 200 prisoners and one stand of colors.

They had five large brigades, under command of Generals Fitzhugh Lee, Jones, Field and Robinson, with sixteen pieces of artillery under Major Beckham. They had been reviewed the previous day by General Lee, and were under orders to leave on their grand raid into Maryland and Pennsylvania to-morrow (Wednesday) morning. Important papers have been captured in the camp of Jones' brigade, showing the strength of the whole rebel force and its intentions.

The fight was discontinued about 3 o'clock, the rebels falling back upon strong infantry supports, which came up by rail, from Culpeper, supposed to be part of Longstreet's forces, which, from letters taken we learn was in that vicinity, on Saturday. Our forces returned almost unmolested to this side of the river during the afternoon, the enemy declining to make any serious attempt to regain their lost ground.

We lost several valuable officers. The following is a partial list of the killed: Col. B. F. Davis, Eighth New York; Lieut. Col. Irvin, Tenth New York; Captain Davis, Sixth Pennsylvania; Captain Foote, Eighth New York; Captain Canfield, Second Regulars.

Wounded: Col. Wyndham, First New Jersey, not seriously; Major Morris, Sixth Pennsylvania, wounded and missing; Lieut. Col. Broderick and Major Stillmire, N. Jersey.

The loss of the enemy in killed, wounded and prisoners far exceed our own. We got two or three of their brigades under fire of our artillery with shell of short fuses, and tore them awfully.

THE NEW YORK HERALD'S ACCOUNT.

* * * General Buford's force, which was on the right, first met the enemy's pickets half a mile south of the ford, when a severe engagement immediately commenced—the rebels being in heavy force, and resisting the advance of our troops with continuous hand to hand fighting. When Gregg brought his force up to the fight and became engaged, the enemy gradually gave way disputing every inch of the ground desperately, however. In this way our men made more than a dozen charges into the midst of the rebel ranks, relying almost entirely upon the sabre, which they used with terrible effect, the enemy on the other hand, repeatedly charged, also relying on their revolvers, for the most part, however. Both sides were repeatedly driven back in the course of the battle, though we succeeded in driving the rebels—Fitzhugh Lee's and Wade Hampton's divisions of cavalry, with artillery, all commanded by Major Gen. J. E. B. Stuart—back to a point about six miles southwest of where their pickets were first encountered, where Pleasonton found the enemy so heavily reinforced with infantry and artillery as to make it prudent to return to this side of the river.

This commenced about four P. M., Gen Pleasanton bringing off about two hundred prisoners, his own wounded and the bodies of his officers who had been killed in the engagement. The Sixth Pennsylvania cavalry, which was in the advance, under Buford, lost heavily, including six officers killed, wounded and missing.

Cololel Percy Wyndham, commanding the Second brigade of General Gregg's division, made three successive and successful charges on Brandy Station and the heights adjacent, where the headquarters of Gen. Stuart were situated. On account of the reserves of the enemy being handled so expediously, he was compelled to retire. He captured, however, a large quantity of papers of the rebel General Stuart, containing valuable information as to the intention of the rebels, and many prisoners. While retiring before a superior force, and during the three dashes upon Brandy Station and the headquarters of Stuart, Colonel Wyndham's brigade suffered severely. Our infantry suffered but little.

General Buford who was on the extreme right, was engaged heavily all day, and must have sustained considerable loss.

All of our forces are now on this side of the Rappahannock, and having crossed without loss at six o'clock yesterday afternoon.

It has been ascertained from the order books captured at the rebel Gen. J. E. B. Stuart's headquarters, and from prisoners captured, that the rebel force in the recent battle at Beverly Ford consisted of twelve thousand cavalry, nine thousand infantry, and twenty-six pieces of artillery. The orders also show that Stuart was directed to cross the Rappahannock with his force to-day, and assume the offensive. Stuart's adjutant general was among the prisoners taken. Gen. Pleasanton is justified by the military authorities in returning to this side of the river. It is believed that the object in arresting the contemplated attack of the rebels has been accomplished, at least for the present.

The brigade of regulars lost, in killed and wounded, twenty-one out of ninety officers present. In the Second United States cavalry seven officers were killed and wounded. The horse of Capt. O'Keefe, of General Buford's staff, having been shot down, fell upon and fastened him to the ground, and while in that position Capt. O'Keef was wounded by a pistol shot from a rebel, and subsequently taken prisoner. Lieuts. Stahl and Ward, of the 6th United States cavalry, were both killed. Gen. Ames' infantry brigade was engaged.

An inspection of the lists of wounded in the United States papers shows representations from fourteen cavalry regiments and six infantry regiments, besides the artillery. A "*partial*" list of the killed and wounded adds up as follows:

Killed—One Colonel, one Lieut. Colonel, one Major, six Captains, one Lieutenant.

Wounded—One Colonel, one Lieut. Colonel, five Majors, (one mortally,) three Captains, seventeen Lieutenants, one Adjutant, one Surgeon.

The list of officers is followed by a long list of privates.

The brigade of regulars lost in killed and wounded 21 out of 90 officers present. In the 2d United States cavalry seven officers were killed and wounded.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

The Yankees have gone from the vicinity of Fredericksburg and all is again quiet there, as will be seen from the following letter in the *Whig*:

FREDERICKSBURG, June 15.—As was anticipated from the indications throughout the day yesterday, the Yankees have entirely evacuated their position on the Stafford side of the river. A few cavalry pickets could be seen about Falmouth early this morning, but these have disappeared, and not a living Yankee is to be seen, and not a vestige of them remains, save a deserted tent here and there, and the smouldering fires.

It is unknown in what direction they have gone, but the probability is they are moving up the river to join the main body of the army. According to information from Northern papers, Hooker had abandoned his old headquarters on the 7th.

In their hasty retreat from their position at "Bernard House," Saturday night, the enemy left four of their pontoon boats, and a considerable quantity of "plunder." Their fortifications and intrenchments are admirably constructed for defence and protection, and are models of the kind. They had thrown up two lines and had partially completed a third.

Our gallant soldiers who remained in line of battle exposed to the fierce rays of the blazing Sun for a week, restless and almost frantic at the delay, greatly regret that the enemy did not give them an opportunity to crown our arms once more with victory on this line.

THE FIGHT IN CULPEPER.

The more we hear of the late fight in Culpeper better does it appear for our side. The *Whig* says:

Dr. Eliseo, the Surgeon-in-Chief of Stuart's Cavalry, reports, from official returns, the following casualties in the late cavalry engagement in Culpeper: Killed, 50; wounded, 280; missing, 103. Total, 483.

On the other hand, over four hundred prisoners captured by us have been received in this city. As to their losses in other ways, we can only infer from such expressions as these, in their accounts of the battle: "The 6th Pa. lost heavily;" "Colonel Wyndham's brigade suffered severely;" "the brigade regulars lost in killed and wounded twenty-one out of ninety officers present;" "Gen. Buford's whole brigade was much cut up," &c. On the 10th, a train is mentioned as arriving at Alexanderia with 170 wounded, and on the night of the same day, another train with "about 70, fifteen of them rebels," is mentioned.

From data such as these there is no difficulty in determining that the Yankee loss very largely exceeded ours. When, in addition, it is remembered that we drove them back across the river, the result will be hard to satisfy who does not accept the dispatches as a victory.

If as is said, our men were surprised, it may be that such a lesson, just on the eve of setting out on such an enterprise as we believe our forces are now engaged in, was not without its use. We should be surprised if the gallant Stuart does not, before many days, make the enemy repent sorely the temerity that led them to undertake so bold and insulting a dash.

THE VANDALS ON JAMES RIVER.

The *Express* of Tuesday says:

The Yankee fleet, consisting of two iron-clad monitors, five wooden gun-boats, and four transports, made their appearance in James river, about Harrison's, Wednesday morning.

After shelling all the houses on the South side of James river, they sent one gunboat up the Chickahominy, which shelled both sides of the river as far up as Barrett's Ferry. About dark they fell down the river, but on Thursday morning they again came up to the mouth of the Chickahominy, and detected the transports while they landed troops at Lamb's wharf, on the Chickahominy river. The party, after stealing all the horses and cattle they could find, re-embarked and made their way down again. During the shelling of Mr. Holliman's house, formerly Mr. J. s. A. Graves', a shell exploded in one of the chambers, tearing the furniture to pieces. Mrs. H. was sitting in the hall.

THE RECOGNITION DELUSION.—The people of the Confederate States have been so deeply interested in the important events transpiring within their own territory for several months past that they have almost forgotten to speculate on the probabilities of foreign recognition. They have ceased to care for the opinion of Lord Palmerston or Louis Napoleon on the subject, and have very sensibly concluded that the acknowledgment of our independence will come as soon as we are able to convince our enemies of the utter hopelessness of the contest in which they are engaged. The people are confident of final success and ultimate recognition, and believing this, they no longer feel anxious to learn the action of foreign powers. It is an excellent thing for our cause that we have arrived at such a conclusion. During the first year of the war both people and Government were eagerly scanned every item of foreign news in the hope of finding something to indicate that our confederacy was to be recognized. Thirty, sixty or ninety days was the furthest point of time to which such recognition could be delayed, but as the months rolled by and no action was taken, the delusion became more apparent, until now no one believes that recognition will come speedily or that it will be important when it does. Conscious of their own strength and confident of assured independence, the people have learned to smile at the hesitation of foreign powers, and to look with feelings akin to indifference on their deliberations.—*Mont. Ad.*

Another heavy robbery in the Treasury Department has been discovered. Signed notes, to the amount of ten thousand dollars, were missing when the day's issues were made. Thus far no clue to the thief has been obtained, but suspicion rests upon one of the fifteen females employed in the room. The detectives are on the track.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES, by virtue of the authority vested in him by the Constitution, has made a requisition upon North Carolina for seven thousand men to be within the limits of the State, for six months from after the first day of August next; and whereas, it is desirable that, if possible, the troops should be raised by voluntary enlistment, with the right to select their own officers:

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do issue this my Proclamation, calling on the patriotic citizens of the State to volunteer for the defence, and tender their services in companies, battalions and regiments, on or before the 17th of July.

The control and management of the troops raised by this Proclamation will be retained by the authorities of the State.

Orders for the enrolment of the militia, preparatory to a draft, in case it may be necessary, will be issued by the Adjutant General.

{SEAL} In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, have signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at Raleigh, this 17th day of June, A. D., 1863, in the year of American Independence the 87th.

By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE.
R. H. BATTLE, JR., Private Secretary.
June 18-1w

All daily papers in the State insert one week, and weekly and semi-weekly papers two weeks each.